

REMARKS

Applicants enclose herewith the Sequence Listing for the above-captioned application and a 3.5" floppy disk containing the Sequence Listing.

The specification has been amended to provide SEQ ID NOs for the sequences in the paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7 of the specification. This submission contains no new matter and a "marked-up" copy of the amendment to the specification as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.121 is appended to this Amendment.

In accordance with 37 CFR §1.821(f) I hereby state that the content of the paper and computer readable copies of the Sequence Listing are the same.

The Examiner is hereby invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if there are any questions concerning this amendment or application.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 11, 2002

Richard W. Bork

Richard W. Bork, Reg. No. 36,459
Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
100 College Road West
Princeton, NJ 08540
(609) 987-5800



23650

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

"MARKED-UP" VERSION OF AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 6, line 29 to page 7, line 6 with the following:

-- Examples of exendin as well as analogs, derivatives, and fragments thereof to be included within the present invention are those disclosed in WO 9746584 and US 5424286. US 5424286 describes a method for stimulating insulin release with exendin polypeptide(s). The exendin polypeptides disclosed include HEGTFTSDLSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGX; wherein X = P (SEQ ID NO:2) or Y (SEQ ID NO:3), and HX1X2GTFITSDLSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS; wherein X1X2 = SD (exendin-3, SEQ ID NO:4) or GE (exendin-4, SEQ ID NO:5)). The exendin-3 and -4 and fragments are useful in treatment of diabetes mellitus (types I or II) and prevention of hyperglycaemia. They normalise hyperglycaemia through glucose-dependent, insulin-independent and insulin-dependent mechanisms. Exendin-4 is specific for exendin receptors, i.e. it does not interact with vasoactive intestinal peptide receptors. WO 9746584 describes truncated versions of exendin peptide(s) for treating diabetes. The disclosed peptides increase secretion and biosynthesis of insulin, but reduce those of glucagon. The truncated peptides can be made more economically than full length versions.--